

THE TIMES.



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GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 15, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 275.]

A REFRAIN.

BY LOTTIE LINWOOD.

There's a soldier lying there dying,
Laying down his weary head;
Gone to the land of the living,
And the angels are waiting
To take him to their home,
Where the saints are waiting
To meet him in their home,
Where the saints are waiting
To meet him in their home.

All our weakness is forgotten,
Low, sweet words for us are said;
Faintly we hear the angels
Singing in their home,
And the world of sorrow
Is left behind us,
Like a wave of the sea,
Like a wave of the sea.

Let me die before the sun
Of my life has passed away;
For its sweetest hours are spent
In the land of the living,
Where the saints are waiting
To meet him in their home,
Where the saints are waiting
To meet him in their home.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE.

(Continued.)

This order was executed by Gen. Beauregard with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well-known character of that gallant officer; and although the bombardment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not wave over its battered walls until after the appearance of the hostile fleet of Charleston. Fortunately not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet, in abstaining from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major Anderson. I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the papers which accompany it for further details of this brilliant affair.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from a well-deserved tribute to the noble State, the eminent soldierly qualities of whose people were so conspicuously displayed in the port of Charleston. For months they had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor, as a standing menace against their peace and independence. Built in part with their own money, its custody confided with their own consent to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit, intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it held with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by the very government which they had established for their protection.

They had beleaguered it for months—felt entire confidence in their power to capture it—yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege; and, when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct—even in the very moment of triumph—they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence.

Their commanding general, with their cordial approval and the consent of his government, refrained from imposing any terms that could wound the sensibilities of the commander of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the honors of war—to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted to the

vessel in which he embarked, with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directed. Not only does every event connected with the siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people, and of this government, from making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy which has prompted me to convey you. In this extraordinary production, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an Independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign states—over more than five millions of people—and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States, where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the first service to be assigned to the forces called out," will be, not to execute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that "this effort" is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid," to wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States, "to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days."

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose first service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war which I was not at liberty to disregard because of my knowledge that under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign powers. The nation of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the Proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the

moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper further to issue a proclamation inviting application from persons disposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of letters of marque and reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that, in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled, by the publicists of the United States, "the militia of the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommended the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President, under date of the 19th instant, in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the Government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and threatens to punish as pirates all persons who shall molest any vessel of the U. States under letters of marque issued by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe that it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority—but conceding this to be the case so far as the Executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations, will determine to ignore the usages of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides, by treating as pirates, open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organizing government. If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the Secretaries which accompany this message.

The State Department has furnished the necessary instructions for three Commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of those powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiations with the other European powers, in pursuance of your resolutions passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that Commissioners or other diplomatic agents should also be sent at an early period to the independent American powers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly

relations, I suggest the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Having been officially notified by the public authorities of the State of Virginia that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us, which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, to represent this Government at Richmond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours, and become one of us. This Convention, together with the Ordinance of Virginia, adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action. I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates, that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session the whole of the slaveholding States of the late Union will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our common safety.

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devised and put into execution for carrying out the policy indicated in your legislation on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi river, as well as for the collection of revenue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States; and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible in organizing the revenue service for the various railways entering our territory. As fast as experience shall indicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, no effort will be spared to free commerce from all unnecessary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to this subject, and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication.

To the department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the courts of justice, but also those connected with patents and with the bureau of public printing.

Since your adjournment all the courts with the exception of those of Mississippi and Texas, have organized by the appointment of Marshals and District Attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions.

In the two States, just named, the two

gentlemen confirmed as Judges declined to accept the appointment, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I refer you to the report of the Attorney-General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provisions should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection, not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The patent office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents although confined under the law exclusively to citizens of our Confederacy, already average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War in his reports and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the forces, regular volunteer and provisional, raised and called for under the several Acts of Congress, their organization and distribution. Also an account of the expenditures already made, and the furthest estimate for the fiscal year ending on the 18th of February 1862, rendered necessary by recent events. I refer to his report also for a full history of the concurrences in Charleston harbor prior to and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for the defence, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against us made by the President of the United States. There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Philip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixteen thousand are now en route for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be needed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering service far in excess of our wants.

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase and construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased have been named the "Sumter" and the "Machree," and are now being prepared for sea at New Orleans, with all possible dispatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the casting of ordnance, cannon shot and shell, with a view to encourage the manufacture of these articles so indispensable for our defence, at as many points, within our territory as possible.

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for the preparation of ordnance stores, and the necessary appropriation for that purpose. Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the navy yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our own citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in years, and have no means of support, and by the secession of these

States have been deprived of their claim against the Government of the United State. I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, as well as those of the army, whose claims can scarcely exceed seventy thousand dollars per annum.

The Postmaster-General has already succeeded in organizing his department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs, on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of 15th March, 1861, or even sooner, if desired by Congress. The various books and circulars have been prepared, and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail bags, locks, keys, &c. He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of his clerical force, and asks for its increase. An auditor of the Treasury for the department is necessary, and a plan is admitted for the organization of its bureau. The great number and magnitude of the accounts of this department, require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch of the Treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and disbursed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required by this Department, to the recommendation for the changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals and sealed packages of certain kinds, and especially in the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organization of the States provision is made for brigadier and major-generals, but in the Army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of brigadier-general. Hence it will no doubt, sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, the General selected for the command, and possessed of the views and purposes of this Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia not having the same advantages. To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate Army, and concurring in the policy of having but one grade of General in the Army of the Confederacy, I recommend that the law of its organization be amended so that the grade be that of general.

To secure a thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school. Until such school be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and attached to companies until they shall have attained the age and have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants.

I also call your attention to an omission in the law organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provision be made for their appointment.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact, that in every portion of our country, there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of the railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters assembled in convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service, and conveyance of troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered to receive their compensation at these reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its disposal for the common defence. Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have, in every instance, greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position, are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youth, rival each other in the desire to be foremost for the public defence, and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement, and the hope of distinction

for individual achievement, they have borne what for new troops is the most severe ordeal, patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit, undiminished, to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain, which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man; whilst the corn, cotton, and other staple productions of our soil, afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone, that those who never held power over us, shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must, resist to the direct extremity.

The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Montgomery, April 29, 1861.

THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Wednesday, May 15, 1861

C. C. CASE, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms.

The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$2 a year in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and, unless renewed, within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

The Times is a good medium for advertising. None but clear advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines.....	\$1 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion.....	2 00
One quarter column continuously.....	2 00
One half column continuously.....	3 00
One column continuously.....	4 00
One square one month.....	2 00
Two squares do.....	3 00
Three do.....	4 00
One quarter column one month.....	6 00
One half column do.....	10 00
One column do.....	15 00
One square one year.....	15 00
One quarter column one year.....	50 00
One half column do.....	80 00
One column do.....	100 00

To our Eastern Brethren.

We have been requested, by one of our most influential citizens, to say to our eastern friends in this State, that they can be furnished in this section with plenty of hay and rough food for their stock. There is but one packing machine in this town, and it is kept constantly employed. If we had a few more of the same sort, we could send hundreds of thousands of bales of hay to them.

Well Done for Rowan.

The Board of Magistrates of Rowan county have appropriated \$50,000 for military purposes, to be applied in equipping and subsisting the volunteers from that county.

Richmond Dispatch.

As Virginia is now the centre of attraction and excitement, it will, no doubt, be doing our friends a great favor to let them know where they can get the very latest and most reliable news. We take great pleasure in recommending the Richmond, (Va.) Dispatch as being now in the foremost rank of Southern journalism.

The Daily Dispatch is served to subscribers at six and a quarter cents per week, payable to the carrier weekly.—Price for mailing, \$4 a year, or \$2 50 for six months, in advance.

The Semi-Weekly Dispatch is issued every Tuesday and Friday at \$2 in advance.

The Weekly Dispatch is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at \$1 per annum.

Delegates to the Convention.

The election on Monday was but poorly attended, the people being busy with their farming and all of one opinion, cared but little who was elected. There were no candidates in nomination, consequently the vote was scattering. The returns are not in up to going to press, but the following gentlemen are certainly elected: John A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell and Robert P. Dick. They are too well known to require one word of comment—they are true to their State and true to the South.

The following gentlemen were elected in the counties named:

Rockingham.—Hon. J. W. Osborne, Wm. Johnston.
Lincoln.—Wm. Lander.
Gaston.—Dr. S. N. Johnson.
Cherokee.—Dr. W. J. T. Miller, Dr. J. W. Tracy.
Cabarrus.—C. Phifer.
Rowan.—Hon. Barton Craige, H. C. Jones, sr.

Lincoln's Patriotism.

The Albany "Argus" makes a point of the fact when ever a foreign enemy has waged war upon the country, the party of which Lincoln is now the representative has taken sides with the foe. The only war in which they have any heart is a war against their Southern brethren. That fearless and patriotic journal, the N. Y. "Day Book," in some severe comments upon the facts stated by the "Argus" calls attention particularly to the course of Lincoln himself on the floor of the Congress of the United States, on the subject of the Mexican war. Lincoln not only denounced his country's war with Mexico, but did all he could to cut off the supplies even while our brave soldiers were in the midst of the enemy's country, and then leave them to perish there or fight with a want more terrible than the Mexican host.

Rockingham Volunteers.

Our sister county of Rockingham is doing her whole duty in this contest. On Friday last a Company of 86 stout, and true men, under Captain Seales, passed through our town en route for Weldon.—On Monday 13th, another Company of 108 volunteers under Capt. Settle, reached here destined for the same place. These companies were warmly received by our citizens and several patriotic addresses were delivered by our citizens and happily responded to by members of the Rockingham Volunteers.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

The closing Exercises of Edgeworth Female Seminary will consist of the Annual Address by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, on Tuesday night 21st inst., at 8 o'clock; and the Exercises of the Graduating Class on Wednesday night at the same hour.

RICHARD STERLING,
St. Principal.

To be Hung.

Glover, charged and convicted of killing his wife, is to be hung in Greensboro, on the 17th inst., and Smith convicted of murder in Forsythe, is to be hung on the same day at Winston.

We have heard that Smith has been relieved by the Governor.

The Legislature has adjourned. Several important bills were passed. We will give the most important as they appear. The stay law we will publish in our next.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. payable the 1st Monday in June.

The Blockade of the Southern Ports.

The following from the London Telegraph will be read with particular interest at this time:

With regard to the blockade question, we have to state that it cannot be solved by any government in America, but must be left to the maritime powers of Europe—which, acting upon the law of self-preservation, must, of course, forbid all attempts to exclude their commerce from the ports of the South; the ruin of which, though it may gratify the passions, would not serve the North. Such a policy of coercion, therefore, would be both short-sighted and ineffectual. The new tariff, for which Mr. Lincoln is not responsible, though he will not be unwilling to accept its consequences, is an unwise measure on the part of those who framed it. * * * President Lincoln has the interest of the Union to protect, and Lord Palmerston is bound to defend those of Great Britain; but the former cannot be allowed to block our flag out of the Southern ports, or the latter be submitted to any particular advocacy of Northern ambition.

Northern and Southern Tariffs Compared.

Subjoined is a table of the principal imports, with duties of each tariff, from which it will be seen that in most cases the duty is double, or 100 per cent greater, at the North than at the South:

Northern Tariff.		Southern Tariff.	
Articles.	Per Cent.	Articles.	Per Cent.
Cutlery	30	15	
Metal manufactures	30	15	
Glass manufactures	30	15	
Cotton man.	20 to 30	15	
Linens	25 to 30	15	
Silk	30	15	
Leather	20 to 25	15	
Leather man.	20	15	
Woolen	(25 per ct.)	15	
	(& 12c. lb.)	15	
Articles of wool.	(25 per ct.)	15	
Len Clothing	(& 12c. lb.)	15	
Hosiery	30	15	
Carpets	(25 to 30)	15	
	(sq. yds.)	15	
Blankets	(25 to 30 per ct.)	15	
	(& 6 to 12c. lb.)	15	
Hats	30	15	
Woolen yarn	30	15	
Velvet	30	15	
Wines	40	25	
Brandy	\$1 per gal.	25	
Paper	30	15	
Paper for Newspapers	30	5	
Books, maps, &c.	15	10	
Brass, pigs,	2c pr lb.	5	
Copper, pigs,	2c pr lb.	5	
Iron, pigs 6 to 8 1/2 pr ton.		5	
Iron bars & bolts 8 1/2 pr ton.		10	
Iron bars & rails, 8 1/2 pr ton.		10	
Steel, bars	20	10	
Tobacco in leaf	25	10	
Tobacco all other kind 30		10	
Segars	(20 to 60c. lb.)	25	
	(& 10 per ct.)	25	
Carriages & waggons	30	15	

Harper's Ferry to be Re-Taken at Every Hazard.

The New York Daily News of Saturday, has the following special telegram, sent from Washington Friday night. The State authorities being forewarned, will of course be prepared for the attempt:

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.—It is the intention of General Scott to open the campaign against the South, by retaking Harper's Ferry at every hazard, as soon as troops shall have been marched through Baltimore, and the secession movement has been suppressed in Maryland. You may rely upon this intelligence. Harper's Ferry will be again in the hands of the Federal Government before the 12th inst. Meanwhile, Pennsylvania troops, under the protection of batteries on the heights and around Baltimore will force a passage through that city.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—11.30 A. M.—The United States steam frigate Niagara has arrived and anchored off the bar, where she can be seen plainly from the battery.—She carries fifty guns and six hundred men. She draws twenty-four feet water and but 19 feet can cross the bar.

ALEXANDRIA, May 11.—The united States steamer Pawnee slipped her cable late this evening at the Washington Navy Yard and dropped down to Alexandria. She now lies off the city, close to the wharves, with port holes opened guns run out.

A number of confagurations have taken place in Richmond and other parts of Virginia, of a suspicious character. Look out for spies and suspicious characters.

The Census of 1860.

Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of the Census Bureau, has made up the following interesting table of the returns of the Census of 1860:

STATES.	Pop.	Slave.	Total.
Maine	610,756	—	610,756
New Hampshire	230,672	—	230,672
Vermont	235,827	—	235,827
Massachusetts	1,231,591	—	1,231,591
Rhode Island	244,021	—	244,021
Connecticut	400,770	—	400,770
New York	3,851,563	—	3,851,563
New Jersey	1,740,844	—	1,740,844
Pennsylvania	2,300,418	—	2,300,418
Delaware	110,658	—	110,658
Maryland	646,183	186,000	832,183
Virginia	1,067,473	406,829	1,474,302
North Carolina	670,165	328,477	998,642
South Carolina	588,086	447,185	1,035,271
Georgia	612,389	475,461	1,087,850
Florida	81,885	63,809	145,694
Alabama	522,444	312,180	834,624
Mississippi	467,551	47,007	514,558
Louisiana	254,245	174,000	428,245
Arkansas	234,710	100,000	334,710
Texas	414,390	184,000	598,390
Tennessee	826,977	257,112	1,084,089
Kentucky	2,277,917	257,400	2,535,317
Ohio	1,525,825	—	1,525,825
Indiana	1,410,218	—	1,410,218
Illinois	1,242,821	—	1,242,821
Michigan	754,241	—	754,241
Wisconsin	708,445	—	708,445
Iowa	602,002	—	602,002
Minnesota	122,506	—	122,506
Oregon	28,470	—	28,470
California	27,491,570	—	27,491,570
Total	27,491,570	1,084,089	28,575,659

The ratio of representation is 127,426.

Territories.		Pop.	Slave.	Total.
Kansas	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Extortion.

We hope (says the Lynchburg Republican) that no man in the present crisis of affairs will take advantage of the necessities of the people by advancing the price of goods, wares and merchandise. He who does it, is no better than Hook of revolutionary memory. A merchant who has brought bacon at 10 cents and sells it at 20, coffee at 11 and sells it at 25, flour at 5 and sells it at 11, is an enemy of his race and country. No patriot will do it. Every friend of humanity will exclaim: Our merchants should sell everything they have on hand at their usual prices; when they have to purchase new supplies at advanced rates, then they should sell at a reasonable advance only. Otherwise the poor of our town and country will be unable to live at all, especially when we have a hundred thousand volunteers in the field. Every dollar extorted from the necessities of our people is just so much aid and comfort to the enemy. We hope every man who respects himself, and loves his country and regards humanity, will frown down all approaches to extortion.

Naval Preparations in the Southern Confederacy.

The New Orleans papers of Sunday state that Commodore Rosseau had received dispatches from the government at Montgomery, containing orders for fitting out the Confederate States steam-ship-of-war Sumter, (late Habana) and to get her ready for sea immediately. Lieut. Fry has been ordered to superintend her fitting out.

Also, the Confederate States brig Pickens, (late revenue cutter McClelland,) and the Washington, whose repairs are nearly completed. The Star of the West will no doubt be added to our little navy, which is already making a very fair show.

Great activity prevails at the foundries of Messrs. Leeds and the Phoenix where guns, shot and shells are being cast for our naval vessels.

Marines for the naval service are already being recruited here by Capt. Van Benhuysen, and in a few days our first ship-of-war will be ready for sea, and action, if necessary.

Noble Tennesseans.

John Overton, one of the richest men in Tennessee, considered worth between four and five millions, has written to the Governor, "Check on me to the extent of my estate, to uphold the honor of Tennessee."

Gen. Harding, of Tennessee, wrote last week to Gov. Harris: "Sir whatever I have and possess, with myself, I now tender to you." Gen. Harding is one of the largest stock farmers in Tennessee, and is a gentleman of very large fortune.

Such is the spirit that animated the patriots of '76, and, as they were, so will the present generation of patriots prove, invincible.

A bill establishing a secession committee of safety, met such resistance in the Senate of Maryland, on Saturday, that it was finally recommitted.

Another Proclamation from Abe Lincoln.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday, publishes the following:

WHEREAS, existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the fifteenth day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrollment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the cooperation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity, throughout our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of May, in the year of [U. S.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Terrible Riot Among the Military at Albany.

ALBANY, April 29.—A desperate riot occurred today at the Adams House, one of the depots for volunteers. The men were complaining of the food furnished them today, when an officer knocked down a waiter. A general riot followed. Chairs, tables, dishes, and windows were smashed. One of the waiters of the Delavan House was thrown from a window, and had his leg badly broken. Pistols were fired, knives were drawn, and several men were badly cut and injured indiscriminately. The Governor repaired to the scene, and the police were called out before the riot could be quelled.

From Cairo.

CHATTANOOGA, April 27.—Indiana and Illinois troops, to the number of five thousand, have possession of Cairo Illinois.

The Kentucky troops have been possession of the heights on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio river, opposite Cairo.

Five thousand Tennessee troops will march from Memphis to the mouth of the Ohio river in a few days, under Gen. Pillow.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler will command the Kentucky troops.

All intercourse between the upper and lower Mississippi is almost entirely cut off.

War Recognized by the Confederate Congress.

MONTGOMERY, May 6.—An act was today passed by Congress, and the injunction of secrecy removed, recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and also concerning letters of marque and reprisal, and prize goods.

The preamble recites the acts of the Lincoln Government and his proclamation and the necessity for the Confederacy to accept war thus commenced by him. The act authorizes the granting of letters of marque and reprisal on certain conditions. A proviso announces the doctrine that free ships make free goods, and thirty days are allowed for vessels of the United States in the ports of the Confederate States for purposes of lawful commerce to return to their home ports. Five per cent. of the prize money is reserved as a fund for the widows and orphans of those killed in private armed vessels, and for the support of the wounded among their crew.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, presented a bill, fixing the time for the election of Representatives to Congress, and also providing for the election of President and Vice President under the permanent Constitution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Insurrection at Ruanan.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—The schooner *Armenta*, from Ruanan, reports an insurrection in Ruanan by the Indians. Fifteen British officers are said to have been killed by the insurgents.—Capt. Dunn's West India regiment had left for the scene of action.

The English government is to give up the Island on the 1st of June, positively, whether Honduras accept it or not.

The War.

We extract the following interesting items of news from the special dispatches of the Charleston Mercury:

RICHMOND, May 5.—New York, Philadelphia and Boston, reported to be in a wild fire state of excitement, owing to an alarming report which had gained currency that an organized plan had been laid to burn these three cities. Special guards were immediately placed all over those places.

The Northern papers urge an immediate attack on Harper's Ferry, Alexandria and Norfolk, before the people of Virginia have time to ratify the ordinance of secession.

The Maryland Legislature has appointed five secessionists on the committee to superintend the arming of the State.

Gen. Wool has been ordered from New York back to Troy by Gen. Scott in a brief, sharp and snubbing letter. Wool is requested not to interfere with Scott's orders.

In New York, on Friday, a seizure of a million of boxes of percussion caps was made. These were destined to Charleston.

The frigate *Niagara* sailed early this morning on secret service.

The papers all agree that on Monday begin the offensive operations of Lincoln. Norfolk, Harper's Ferry and Alexandria, are points designated. The New York Tribune of Saturday says: "On Monday, at farthest, let the country be prepared for a proclamation from the President. He has determined upon active, decisive and comprehensive action. The time has arrived when, in accordance with the doctrine announced in his inaugural, the President will proceed to repossess the property of the United States."

War Excitement in Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The Cairo correspondent of the Republican says that about a dozen volunteers belonging to a Chicago company had refused to take the oath, and left their ranks.

Major Bucknor, Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky militia, had a conference with Col. Prentiss, commander of the forces at Cairo. There was much excitement at Paducah, Kentucky, and companies were constantly drilling. Four pieces of artillery had been received from Nashville.

It was understood that the Governor of Tennessee had made a demand upon the Governor of Illinois for the arms and munitions of war taken from a steamer. The boat had been given up to the owners, and taken to Paducah.

The war feeling was high at Nashville, and several companies were drilling night and day.

A twenty-four pounder and a considerable number of troops were stationed at Columbus, Kentucky. The town was carefully guarded, and all strangers closely watched, as the people feared an attack from the Cairo forces. The steamer *Julius H. Smith* had slipped by Cairo, and landed 550 Col's rifles.

Movements in Kentucky.

SPRINGFIELD, May 1.—The Legislature to-day passed a bill to prevent the transportation of telegraph messages in cypher. It also passed a bill for sending ten regiments into the camp of instruction to meet the future calls of the general government.

Colonel Prentiss, the commanding officer at Cairo, telegraphed to-day that 1,700 stand of arms were landed at Columbus Ky., twenty miles from Cairo, last night, and that seven pieces of cannon were landed at Paducah yesterday.

All was quiet at Cairo. About 3,000 troops were in camp there.

The following dispatch comes from Harrisburg, Pa., and although it is denied by the Northern papers, we have no doubt of its truth:

A serious breach exists between Gov. Curtin and the Legislature, which body has thus far refused to make any appropriation for military purposes, unless unprecedented restrictions are made with regard to the disbursements and appointments. It is understood, however, in well informed circles, that the real object is to pinch down the appropriation. The indignation of the volunteers in camp is intense, and with the slightest encouragement, the Legislature would be driven from the Capital.

The feeling of the true and good men of all parties is with the Governor, who is very much mortified at the idea of being hampered. The seventeen sworn members of the Senate are in the "ring."

Great Earthquake in South America.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer *Northern Light* from Aspinwall on the 25th, with 360 passengers and 886,000 in treasure arrived here this afternoon.—See brings Valparaiso dates to the 3d ult.

The city of Mendoza had been destroyed by a fearful earthquake, and some 8,000 people killed, on the 20th of March. San Juan was also reported to be destroyed. The bed of the river having been turned on it by the same earthquake.

The British ship *Marco Polo*, from Australia for London, put up into Valparaiso dismasted and leaking from contact with icebergs.

Capture of U. S. Troops by Texans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—Major Sibley, with a force of 450 federal troops, have been captured by Capt. Van Doran, with 800 Texans, while attempting to escape in two sailing vessels. The officers are on their parole.

An Available Position Occupied.

ALEXANDRIA, May 10.—The heights of Maryland, opposite Harper's Ferry, were taken possession of by the Virginia forces yesterday.

There is no news of interest from Washington.

From Washington via Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, May 9.—There is no news of importance here or in Washington to-day. Simonton, of the New York Times, was shot yesterday in Washington. A policeman shot a soldier there also yesterday. A member of New York Seventh Regiment was accidentally shot there to-day.

ARKANSAS SECEDED.—This State has seceded by a vote of 69 to 1. The action of the Convention is final. No reference of any kind.

THE SECESSION OF TENNESSEE.—The Legislature have certainly passed an ordinance of secession to be ratified by the people on the 8th of June.

Maj. Anderson has been appointed to drill two regiments of Kentucky Volunteers for Lincoln's army, and has been made Colonel.

DIED.

On the night of the 12th, inst., of Bilious Cholera, John Faust, son of Christian Faust.

In this place on the 12th, inst., of Consumption, Mrs. Martha Harrell, wife of G. W. Harrell.

MARRIED.

In this place on Wednesday 8th, Mr. Macon N. Alston, of Chatham County and Miss Zilpha Hill, of Greensboro.

COL. J. FOSTER MARSHALL.—The Montgomery correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes:

Gen. J. Foster Marshall, of South Carolina, has tendered to President Davis a Legion of Cavalry, for the regular service, to serve, the whole campaign, at their own expense, and equipped and accounted for the field without any cost to the Government. He personally advances to this end the sum of ten thousand dollars, being the result on accumulation of his labor for some time past, and devoted to the advancement and prosperity of his idea of happiness, namely: life in a Southern Confederacy.

ECONOMY.—In the present state of affairs every family should practice the strictest economy consistent with its comfort. The rich should do it in order that they may be more liberal in their contributions to the cause of their country, and the poor should do it because their necessities require it. A proper economy now is the broadest patriotism.

Miscellaneous.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS

Warrented the growth of 1861—for sale at the Drug Store of PORTER & GORHAM, Greensboro, N. C.

BEANS—Early yellow 6 weeks, " Molokai 6 " " Valentine " " Extra early Beans, Large Lima " " Small " " White Kidney. BEETS—Early Blood Turnip, Long " " White Sugar, Monie Wortzel. BROCCOLI—Early York, Large white head, " flat Dutch, Early Sugar-head, Red Dutch (for pickling), Large Dutch Saver, " late green gl'ad. CARROTS—Long Orange, Large white Belgian. CAULIFLOWER—Early Dutch, Early Dutch, Celeriac, White Solid, Ice Cream. CORN—Early Sugar, Adam's Extra Early, CROWN or PEPPERGRASS, CUCUMBERS—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Gherkin (for pickling), EGG PLANT—large purple, LETTUCE—Early white Butter, " curled Sibola, Royal Cabbage. MELLON—Canton, Nutmeg, Citron (for preserving). NASTURTIUM—Dwarf Crimson. KRAUT—Quint Dwarf. OKRA—White Silver Skin, Large Red.

NOTICE.—We have this day sold out our entire stock of Goods to Mr. J. Hildeheimer, who returns our thanks to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford county for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us while in Greensboro, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to Mr. Hildeheimer, who will make it his object to please, and give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial. DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

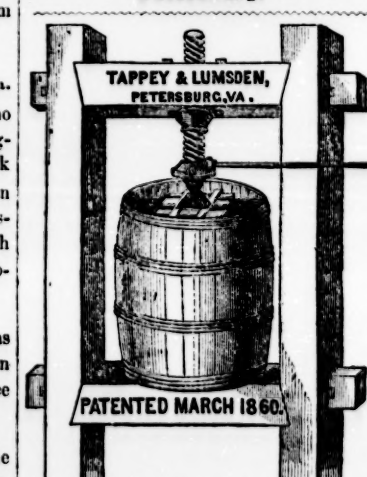
All persons indebted to the firm of Drucker, Heilbrun & Co. are requested to settle immediately with Mr. J. Hildeheimer, who is authorized to settle for us. DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed. B. L. COLE.

Mr. C. W. Woolen, or W. H. Faucett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. B. L. C.

Jan. 18—18.

Petersburg.



Engines, Saw Mills, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, Petersburg, Va., Sept. 8—18.

Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861

Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,

No. 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Bolting Cloth," are in receipt, per ships Morning Star, and Petra, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them. They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales. N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders.

Sept. 1—18

AN ERA

IN

THE HISTORY OF
AMERICAN INVENTIONS,

SLOAT'S

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

JUST COMPLETED.

LET

THE WORKING CLASSES

REJOICE.

For the great requirement is at last obtained and a new machine of

WONDERFUL CAPACITY

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

WITH

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

Holding

150 Yards of Thread,

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

and

MANUFACTURERS.

ALL

Interested themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age

ARE INVITED

to come and see these most

REMARKABLE MACHINES.

ALSO

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of the well-known

SLOAT'S

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

The Unapproached and the Unapproachable

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

which challenges Competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

PER MINUTE

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL

with

SOUTHERN CAPITAL,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,

and

SOUTHERN LABOR!!!

and sold by

MAXWELL & BROS.,

325 Pennsylvania Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. L. BROCKET, Agent for
S. S. DAWES, " " Petersburg, Va.
C. C. BERRY, " " Norfolk
C. D. REYNOLDS, " " Suffolk
THOMAS FOX, " " Liberty
JOHN J. HILL, " " Edinburg, C. H.
J. W. PAULETT, " " Danville
JEFFERSON & LOVING, " " Wytheville
Feb. 9—3m

WAR NEWS.

From Washington and Alexandria.
ALEXANDRIA, April 26th., 1861.—It is reported here that Gen. Harney was captured at Harper's Ferry and sent to Richmond. Butler's Regiment from Massachusetts has arrived at Washington. Several Southerners have been arrested in Washington and ordered to leave the city. The greatest excitement and consternation prevails among the citizens of Washington, many of whom are leaving for the South. The heights at Georgetown are garrisoned by Federal troops. More troops are expected at Annapolis from the North. The tone of the Northern Press is more defiant and insulting to the South than ever.

ALEXANDRIA, April 28.—Two war steamers and two transport vessels, with Northern troops, passed up the river this morning. Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation, recommending the State to occupy a neutral position. The steamer *Adelaide*, of the Norfolk line, was fired at Friday night off the mouth of the Rappahannock, by the *Harriet Lane*, and boarded, but was allowed to proceed. Citizens are still compelled to leave Washington for sympathizing with the South.

A large quantity of shell has been landed at Fort Washington by the government. Two men, one of them from South Carolina and one from Washington, are considered as prisoners in the latter city, for giving secessionists.

The N. Y. 7th Regiment declare that they will not invade the South. They are consequently looked upon with suspicion by the administration.

The 71st N. Y. Regiment, who were quartered in the Inauguration Hall, revolted on account of bad quarters, and had to be removed to the navy yard.

Georgetown Heights are being diligently fortified and the public buildings undermined. The families of the cabinet have all left Washington for the North. The hotels will be closed.

A Man Shot in Washington for Being a Secessionist.

A man named Boyd has been shot on a boat in Washington, by two men, on account of expressing Southern sentiments. He was called up at midnight from his bed, and shot.

More Hessians at Washington.
MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA PORTS BLOCKADED.

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.—More troops from Rhode Island and New York arrived in Washington to day, numbering about 1,000.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Washington. Travel is not interrupted.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, blockading the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

Citizens are leaving Washington in great numbers. The expression of sympathy for the South is the cause of their banishment.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.—P. M.—The special express to the Gazette says the Long Bridge over the Potomac at Washington is guarded on the northern side by a large force of Federal troops, and on the southern side by Virginia troops.

It is reported that Federal troops occupy Arlington Heights; also, that a U. S. steamer is to lie off Alexandria, and that all fish caught at the lower landings on the Potomac are to be sent to Washington if provisions are cut off.

The Baltic has passed down the river. Several arrests of persons have been made, and families are leaving Washington. Among the persons compelled to quit, is Daniel Rattelle, a prominent lawyer.

Employees at the Navy-yard have been arrested for loading bombs with saw dust and sand. Gen. Scott is said to be very ill.

[Special Dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]
From Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.—The Seventh New York Regiment are encamped on Georgetown Heights. A portion of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania regiments are quartered within the Georgetown College walls.

Martial law is to be proclaimed in Washington to-morrow.

The whole of Lincoln's power is to be directed against Baltimore.

The Washington end of the Long Bridge is guarded by the Second Artillery.

Another secessionist has been shot in cold blood.

Secession in Arkansas.

VAN BUREN, April 24.—The Van Buren Press newspaper, the leading Union newspaper in Western Arkansas, to-day hoisted the Confederate flag over its office.

The United States troops at Fort Smith evacuated the post last night, and left for the Indian country. The State troops now occupy the Fort.

MILITARY POWER OF VIRGINIA.—The State of Virginia can bring into the field at least a hundred thousand as brave men as there are in the world, accustomed from their infancy to the use of arms, and ready and willing to lay down their lives in defence of their homes.—*Express*.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS AND GEN. BEAUREGARD.—We learn, says *The South*, upon excellent authority, that on Saturday Governor Wise received a dispatch from President Davis, stating that with Gen. Beauregard and a well appointed army, he was prepared to enter Washington so soon as Virginia was in a condition to afford such assistance as was necessary. Gov. Wise replied, "Come on—Virginia is prepared, and eager to march with you into the Federal Capital."

RESIGNATION OF COL. MAY.—We had information last Saturday that Col. May, one of the most gallant officers in the service, and who distinguished himself in the capture of Gen. La Vega, at Resaca de la Palma, had resigned his commission. Without an opportunity to confirm the fact until yesterday, we suffered the matter to pass only as a rumor, but we are now apprised that immediately upon the shedding of the blood of our citizens he sent in his resignation. He has been treated as Col. Magruder and multitudes of others are now who resign, with studied silence; and as there is no formal acceptance of the resignation, the design is, no doubt, to brand as traitors those who bear arms against the United States. Col. May was brevetted four times for honorable service during the Mexican war, in this having surpassed all other officers, we believe, except Col. Duane, who also was brevetted four times. Col. May retires to private life, being now a citizen and resident of New York.—*Baltimore Sun*.

HARPER'S FERRY.—It is stated that the works at Harper's Ferry, now in charge of the State of Virginia, are in active operation, and manufacturing from 250 to 300 Minnie rifles per day—to be distributed to the troops of that State.

What they propose.

The New York *Tribune* has the following, proposing to divide the farms of Maryland and Virginia among the invaders. The answer to such a menace cannot be given in words:

"We hold traitors responsible for the work upon which they have precipitated us, and we warn them that they must abide the full penalty. Especially let Maryland and Virginia look to it; for as they are greater sinners, so their punishment will be heavier than that of others. Virginia is a rich and beautiful State, the very garden of the Confederacy. But it is a garden that is doomed to be a good deal trampled, and its paths, its beds and its boundaries are likely to be pretty completely obliterated before we have done with it. It has property in houses, in lands, in mines, in forests, in country, and in town, which will need to be taken possession of and equitably cared for. The rebels of that state and of Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the Government, and afterward return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the penalty. The worn-out race of emaciated First Families must give place to a sturdier people, whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington at this moment in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia will be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles, and Maryland and Virginia free States, inspired with Northern vigor, may start anew in the race for prosperity and power."

A New Difficulty.

The difficulties growing out of the present condition of things in this country are anomalous, and multiplied. Several remarkable ones are stated by the Richmond Whig. First, the Lincoln administration contends that it cannot recognize secession or disunion, that no States can secede, but that all the thirty-four are still in the Union; yet the President issues a Proclamation of blockade of some of them in pursuance of the law of nations! A government blockading its own ports under the law of nations! The Constitution provides, that "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another. Therefore it is perfectly clear, that the government cannot leave open ports in one state and close them in another."

If all the States are in the Union, Lincoln has no right to treat any of them as out of it.

Again: The Whig says, "By treaties with England and France, it is expressly stipulated that the vessels of those countries shall have the right of entry to all the ports of this country. This paper blockade comes directly across this stipulated right. Think you that England and France are the powers to submit tamely to the denial of such a right—which would operate to the exclusion of their people from the most profitable commerce with this continent? We take it, that the very first English or French vessel that may be molested in its progress to a Southern port will rouse the offended nations to vigorous measures of resistance."

Once More: The President lays great stress upon his sworn duty to hold and possess, protect and defend, the property of the United States. And he performs that sworn duty by burning the public property at Gosport, Harper's Ferry, &c.—*Observer*.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.
RALEIGH, N. C., April 24, 1861.
ORDERS,
No. 1.

The undersigned being placed by the Governor in charge of the Camp of Instruction and Rendezvous of troops, hereby communicate instructions to the companies to be concentrated at this point. It will be impossible to furnish transportation for trunks, boxes, &c., to any great extent. Hence each soldier should provide himself with a haversack 6x1 inches for carrying cooked provisions, a knapsack (even of rough construction) to carry one pair of blankets, an overcoat, flannel shirt and pair of shoes. Every mess of 20 men should be provided with a camp chest to carry cooking utensils, knives, forks and plates.

On arriving at the depot at Raleigh, each Company will march to the Fair Grounds, and the Captain will report himself promptly to the undersigned for duty.

By order,

D. H. HILL, Colonel Commanding.
P. S. The companies which have left home without being supplied as above directed, will be furnished here, if possible.

BURNED.—We learn that a large frame building, known as the hospital, and in the rear of the barracks, at Smithville, caught fire and was burned to the ground. We have not learned how the fire originated.

OLD ABE TO BE SUPERSEDED.—Raymond, the "little villain," is much disgruntled at the agreement of "Old Abe," with Mayor Brown, that no more troops should pass through Baltimore. In a late issue of the *Times*, Raymond plainly hints at the dethronement of "Old Abe," the establishment of a military dictatorship, and the succession of a usurper (*a la Napoleon*) in spite of law. Hear him:

We will simply remark that Lincoln runs no small risk of being superseded in his office if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a Revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some representative leader, if the forms of law do not happen to have given them one. It would be well for Lincoln to bear in mind the possibility of such an event.

Miscellaneous.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

1000 Chances to make Money!

One Million Dollars.

WORTH OF

WATCHES,
JEWELRY

AND

Silver-Plated Ware,

To be disposed of on

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

Original Plan.

2,500

Agents Wanted!!!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 5 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A Premium

CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A Rare Chance

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

Full Particulars

Relative to this

Novel Plan!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia.

apr. 6-1mo.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, expecting to leave Greensboro, offers, at private sale, the following property:

1 Walnut Bedstead, and Mattress.

1 Table.

1 Wardrobe.

1 Wash-Stand.

1 Bedstead, Bowl, Pitcher, &c.

1 Store, Zinc &c.

W. H. BOURNE,

Yates' Building.

apr. 13-15.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed.

Mr. C. W. Wooten, or W. H. Fancett is authorized to make settlements in my absence.

Jan. 19-17.

MISS JENNIE HILBRO.—FASHIONABLE MANTUA MAKER, at the *Stitch House*, near Elm Street, near the Depot, north 25-ly.

S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, Greensboro, N. C.

Jan. 4, 1861-ly.

Petersburg.



Engines, Saw Mills, Mill Gear, and other machinery, for sale or hire, at the lowest rates. TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, Petersburg, Va. Sept. 8-ly.

Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861

Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,

No. 100 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

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Sept. 1-17

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Feb. 9-1861

